

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
street.—THE VICTIMS—FORTY WINKS.LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728
and 730 Broadway.—GIRLS—LOAN OF A LOVER.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—SING-
ING DANCING, BURLINGUES, &c.—THE CAPTURE OF FORT
DONALDSON.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS,
HALL, 100 Broadway, near Fulton street.—THE
No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—NEW YORK'S
CAMEL.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite
McGowan's Hotel.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE
INCENSE AND INCENSE.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE HARD-
LOVE BROTHERS.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-
STRELS.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.BRADY'S GALLERY, 735 Broadway, corner of Tenth
street.—Open every day and evening this week.—NEW COL-
LECTION OF WAR VIEWS AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free
to the public.HOPE CHAPPEL, 720 Broadway.—CORRIEN'S ILLUSTRATED
TOUR OF SCOTLAND.DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—HENRI B. LAS-
SEY'S GRAND CONCERT.FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.—GREAT EXHIBI-
TION OF PICTURES, BURLINGUES, &c.SEAFER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, E. D.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, March 9, 1866.

THE NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL NEUTRALITY.

Two important debates on the obligations of neutrals towards a friendly power at war took place in the English House of Commons on the 23d of February, and full reports of the proceedings are published in our Supplement about to-day.

Mr. Labouchere, in calling attention to the ineffective character of the British neutrality laws, reviewed the question of English complicity in the fitting out of the pirate Alabama and her companions, and elicited from several members strong entreaties to the government to reopen the Alabama claims and have the subject satisfactorily settled by arbitration. To these entreaties the Attorney General replied on the part of the government by intimating his willingness to consider the question in friendly communication with the United States government. Extra point and significance was given to the discussion by the subsequent proceedings, in which the neutrality of the United States towards England in the Fenian rebellion came in question. Mr. Watkin asked of the British government if any representations had been made to Washington with regard to the complicity of American citizens in the Fenian movement. Mr. Gladstone replied that her Majesty's Ministers had found much to deplore, but nothing to complain of, in the conduct of the United States authorities, and had therefore made no representations whatever to President Johnson. He begged the House in God's name not to agitate this question at a critical time like the present. The discussion, however, was continued for some time longer, and naturally reverted back to the Alabama claims. Mr. T. Hughes, one of the most notable of the new members of Parliament, emphatically declared that the present Fenian trouble was the natural result of the course England pursued during the American rebellion, and he asserted that had there been no Alabama there would have been no Fenians.

The news from Ireland relative to the Fenians reports further arrests, but still no fighting. An entire Fenian council had been captured in Dublin. The names of those arrested are given in our reports. Several discharges of small import had also taken place, in one of which a policeman had been shot by a Fenian named O'Connell, an American and brother of the Cork Head Count of that name. A rumor prevailed and was credited in official circles that St. Patrick's day (March 17) had been set for the uprising of the Fenians.

EUROPE.

The Concord steamship Java, from Liverpool February 24 via Queenstown February 25, arrived at this port yesterday with three days later news from Europe. News of the declaration of war by Peru against Spain had produced a lively effect in Europe. The Peruvian French-club Hussar was still detained at Brest by the French authorities, and at the last reports her consort, the Independence, had joined her there. An English captain had been fined and imprisoned for supplying stores to the Peruvians.

A revolution in Romania had ended in the dethronement of Prince Cuza and the proclamation of the Comte de Flandres (Maximilian's brother-in-law, Hapsburg).

United States five-twentieths maintained their high position in the London money market.

CONGRESS.

Other States are following the example of Missouri, and asking Congress to pay their war debt. The resolution providing for the reimbursement of West Virginia came up in the Senate and was sent to the Military Committee. A petition asking for the modification of the tax law regarding savings banks was referred to the Finance Committee. A joint resolution to amend the constitution by disqualifying from voting or holding office all who have taken part in the rebellion was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress, according to the Constitution, and not to the Executive, belongs the power of re-establishing civil government in the lately seceded States, &c., was to be printed. The proposed amendment regarding representation was taken up at one o'clock, when Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke at length. He was followed by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, at the conclusion of whose speech it was agreed by the Senate that a vote on the amendment should be had at four o'clock P. M. to-day. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House the bill for the reimbursement of Miss Clara Barton for money expended by her in searching for missing soldiers was unanimously passed. The minority report of the Reconstruction Committee was ordered to be printed. The House bills to facilitate communication with the South and to fix the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court were reported back by the Judiciary Committee—the former with an amendment and the latter with a recommendation that it be passed, which was done. A warm debate arose on the reporting back to the House the Senate bill to restrict the fees for collecting soldiers' claims to ten dollars. The bill was finally recommended to the Judiciary Committee. The special order of the morning was the Senate bill "to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication." It was discussed in a sharp debate, and finally made the special order for to-day, when Mr. Wilson, (rep. of Iowa, and Bingham, (rep. of Ohio), will discuss it. Other unimportant and merely local matters occupied the attention of the House for the rest of the day.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A full report of the proceedings of the important session of Union members of the Legislature endorsing President Johnson, references to which were made yesterday morning, will be found in full in to-day's Herald. An evening session of the Senate was held last night to take further action on the resolutions adopted by the caucus. After a few spirited speeches it was decided to make the resolutions endorsing the President the special order for Wednesday. The same resolutions were introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Tremaine, whose resolutions in opposition to the President's policy were defeated in caucus and adopted by a strict party vote of 70 to 29. Other actions of the Senate and Assembly were un-

important. The New York Tax Levy bill was introduced into the Assembly. The report awarding the seat disputed by Messrs. Lyon and Williams to the latter was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadians are in a terrible state of excitement over rumors of invasion by the Fenians, who are reported by them as actually across the border. A report had reached Montreal that ten thousand Fenians had seized Navy Island. A cabinet council was held at Toronto on the night of the 7th inst., and yesterday morning ten thousand volunteers for defence were called out. The utmost excitement ensued on the publication of this call, and many persons were put under arrest for refusing to do militia duty.

We publish this morning the balance of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Owing to the crowded state of our columns we were unable to find room for its publication with the resolutions yesterday. It seems that a desperate effort was made to exclude all reference to President Johnson in the platform, but that the friends of General Geary insisted upon having some reference to his patriotic services. The convention at one time was exceedingly boisterous, but finally closed its labors with perfect good feeling and with great enthusiasm.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held last evening in Washington Hall, corner of South Seventh and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. They were addressed by Colonel Roberts, Senator Morrison, of Kansas, and other gentlemen, who stated that an army of thirty thousand men would shortly be marched across the Canadian border, all that was wanted to render the movement a success being money, a large amount of which was contributed by those present. Large and enthusiastic meetings were also held last evening at Waterbury, Conn., and Newark, N. J.

Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman presiding, the case of the United States against Senator McKenna and Dr. Rogers was again up. These gentlemen, who were represented by counsel, were indicted under the third section of the neutrality law, for fitting out the steamer Meteor as an armed privateer, to be directed against the commerce of Spain, a power with which the government is at peace and amity. Answer on the part of the defendants will be rendered to the indictment on Wednesday next.

A second indictment, based on the neutrality laws of 1818, has been found by the Grand Jury against Senator McKenna and Dr. Rogers in reference to their alleged fitting out of a Chilean privateer at this port. On yesterday they entered into bail in five thousand dollars each, and their trial will take place in April before Chief Justice Nelson. By the law of 1818 one-half of the vessel and of her stores, arms, munitions, &c., should be condemned, goes to the use of the informer, and the other half to the government.

Judge Cardozo, in the case of the petition of Louis A. Collin for discharge from arrest on the ground that he had no property, has decided adverse to the prayer. This is the party who, it will be remembered, was described a few days ago as under arrest for the alleged misappropriation of forty thousand dollars worth of securities under his charge as foreign clerk in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The Judge bases his decision on the theory that the accused did not give satisfactory answers to questions put to him on his examination touching his alleged improper conversion of the funds in his custody.

The case of the United States vs. W. D. Morgan was before Judge Betts, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. It appeared that Mr. Morgan had gone bail to the extent of \$5,000 for Captain Anderson, of the ship Villafra, who was charged with harsh treatment of passengers on board that vessel. He did not appear to stand trial, and after some extension of time the government entered up judgment on the bond. A motion was made yesterday by defendant's counsel to set the judgment aside and for further extension of time to answer. The Court reserved its judgment.

The Lawrence boat case was set down for further hearing before Justice Dowling in the Tombs, yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of the absence of some of the counsel concerned. It will come up on next Monday at ten A. M., at the same place.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, John Goff was found guilty of passing a counterfeit one hundred dollar bill. Remanded for sentence.

The litigation about the proprietorship of "Our American Cousin," between Laura Keane and Clarke & Co., was up on appeal before the General Term of the Superior Court on Wednesday. The case was argued at great length, mainly on the question whether the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania had been properly proved in evidence. The three judges—Roberts, McCann and Jones—took the papers for examination and will render a decision at an early day.

A sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars was recovered yesterday from the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, part 2, before Judge Foster, by Israel W. Raymond, as assignee of Sir Charles Fox, of London. On the trial it appeared that the latter was employed in 1858 as consulting engineer of the company in his transactions in England, and was summarily dismissed in the middle of the year. The gentleman claimed that he should have six months' notice of dismissal. The jury, under direction of the Court, gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

The fifty-ninth annual commencement of the Medical Department of Columbia College took place last evening in Dr. Crosby's church, Fourth avenue. Degrees were conferred on one hundred and twelve young gentlemen. The exercises were quite interesting, and there was a large and well dressed audience present.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and adopted a resolution almost unanimously justifying President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, thanking him for the salutary exercise of his prerogative, and expressing the belief that that act would meet with the hearty approbation of the American people. Mr. Pullman presented a series of resolutions which set forth that as the faith of the nation was pledged to the freedmen it was necessary that Congress should pass a bill possessing the main features of the one which the President vetoed. On motion the consideration of the resolutions was indefinitely postponed. A resolution in favor of heating the City Hall by steam and appropriating fifty thousand dollars therefor was adopted.

Richard O'Sullivan was shot and mortally wounded by Peter O'Neill, a barkeeper in the porter house No. 9 James street, yesterday. O'Sullivan had been indulging in drink and had slapped O'Neill on the cheeks. The wounded man died at the New York Hospital during the day. O'Neill was committed after the inquest to await his trial.

An inquest was held on the body found in 100th street, as mentioned in yesterday's Herald, but no clue to the identity of the person or the perpetrator of this murder has been reached.

At a meeting of the New York Association of Science and Art last evening Dr. Macgowan gave an account of a method by which telegraphic messages can be sent in the Chinese language with the same facility as if the Chinese were an alphabetic language.

A mass meeting of Germans, mechanics and workmen was held in Avenue A last evening, for the purpose of discussing measures to secure a reduction of house rents. A committee was appointed to agitate this matter, and it was proposed to call upon the Legislature to enact laws to prevent evictions by house agents and landlords. The body of Colonel T. S. Bowers was buried at West Point yesterday, with military honors. General Grant and staff attended. The body was so horribly mutilated that the parts could not be properly replaced, but were gathered together, shrouded in the American flag and buried in this manner.

The sales of real estate made yesterday and the previous day were very extensive. We publish a complete list in another column.

An effort made in the Texas Reconstruction Convention to have representation in the Legislature on the number of free residents has failed.

The five new steamship General Grant, which has just been added to Cronwell's line, will sail from pier No. 3 New York river, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, for New Orleans direct. The General Grant has excellent accommodations for passengers, is of immense strength, and is furnished with all the requisites necessary for a first class vessel. She is commanded by Captain E. W. Holmes, who is well known as a popular mariner.

Oscar T. Burns, a speculator of Albany, N. Y., is reported to be a defaulter in the amount of about \$200,000. A large fire yesterday destroyed a block of buildings in Titusville, Pa.

The French mail steamer Novem Monde will leave pier No. 50 North river, for Brest and Havre, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, March 10.

The stock market was generally higher, but feverish, yesterday, and closed strong. Governments were firm. Gold was heavy, and closed at 132.

There was but little stir in business places yesterday, the fall in gold and the unfavorable character of the European news tending to depress the markets and render the merchandise nominal. Cotton, groceries, petroleum, &c., were dull and drooping. On 'Change the chief feature was the continued depression of the pork market, the "bottom" of which seems hard to find. Flour was inactive and unchanged. Lard rather firm, with a fair demand. Butter, cheese and whiskey steady but quiet at previous prices.

The Pennsylvania Republicans—Their Candidate and Platform.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania has placed its ticket and platform for their next October election before the people of the State. The candidate for Governor thus adopted is General John W. Geary, whose record as a soldier of the Union is one of which the party and the State may be justly proud. His services in a detached command along the line of the Upper Potomac, at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah valley, in the early stages of the rebellion; his subsequent operations with the grand old Army of the Potomac; his efficient work under Grant at Chattanooga, and his crowning campaign with Sherman from that point to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah, where he was made Military Governor of the city, have stamped him as one of the most distinguished and deserving heroes of the war.

Against this popular candidate, who, in addition to his military services, has proved his administrative capabilities in Kansas and in various other places, the Pennsylvania democrats have set up Mr. Heister Clymer, a Berks county favorite, whose antecedents are rather those of the original peace democracy than anything else. In the person of their party standard bearer, therefore, the republicans have an immense advantage over the democrats; but how far the popularity of Geary may be neutralized by the mischievous fanaticism of Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, is a question which may well excite some misgivings in the republican camp.

The platform upon which General Geary is nominated is, upon the main question, somewhat bold and startling. The Convention declares "that the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged." Very good. But what are these "legitimate fruits"? Are they embodied in the Stevens or in the President's programme? Let us see. The Convention is "filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the government," and so on, and "appeals to him to stand firmly by the side, and to repose upon the support," of the party electing him, and which have "pledged to him their support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured." Not a word of the veto here—nothing better than an appeal to the President to pause and consider.

In the next place, the republican party of Pennsylvania declares "that the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that until such action be taken, no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress." This is meeting the question fairly and honestly. It is a flat repudiation of the President's policy and views of reconstruction, and there may be danger in it. The Convention repeats the established formulas of the party in Pennsylvania in regard to the unfriendliness of rebels for office under the general government, and in relation to the national credit, the public faith towards the Southern blacks, the protection of home industry, the patriotic services of Governor Curtin, the gallantry and glory of the defenders of the Union, "the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton" in the conduct of the War Department through the rebellion, and the duty of an equitable adjustment of bounties. Then, after a grateful recognition of "the marvellous and memorable services and uncompromising loyalty of Lieutenant General Grant," and a reaffirmation substantially of the Monroe doctrine, the Convention crowns its platform with the resolution "that the Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign."

"Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion." Of what has Mr. Cowan been guilty? He has supported the programme of President Johnson. "Only this, and nothing more." The case is made up. The Pennsylvania republicans stand forth in direct antagonism to the administration. The issue, therefore, in the Keystone State is in reality not between General Geary and Heister Clymer, but between Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens, and we may expect therefore an exciting contest in the interval to October.

ENGLISH EFFRONTERY.—Among the most refreshing instances of English effrontery is the proposition of Mr. Labouchere, in Parliament, to amend international neutrality laws, in order that the British empire may reap some signal benefit. It would have appeared much better for the English government to have respected the neutrality laws that existed at the time of the Southern rebellion, than to attempt now to amend the code so that the British crown may be shielded from menacing dangers. During our troubles, England so far respected the duty of neutrality as to allow piratical craft to be built and to sail from her waters to prey upon unprotected American merchant vessels. And even now she so far respects those laws as to supply Brazil with one or more iron-clads to help her in her war against Paraguay. This is the kind of neutrality that England respects. It is purely of that sort which suits herself, and she interprets all laws on the subject according as they may be made to hinge upon some of her own particular interests. Time was when the decrees of England ruled the world, especially on all great maritime concerns. But that day is passed. She is not the bullying, arbitrary power she once was. Her mandates are no longer the gospel for all mankind. Half a century has worn terribly upon her constitution, and although once a blustering, brow-beating beldame, she is now little better than an ill-tempered, decrepit, tattling old woman. Her military glory departed in the Chinese war, when all her

warlike honors were transferred to the banners of her hereditary rival and foe, France. Her old wooden navy has been partly replaced by iron-clads that incur the danger of capsizing on the firing of a broadside. Her prestige as the first naval power of the earth is gone; and a new naval power is growing up instead on the western hemisphere, where a mighty nation of freemen has sprung into existence, with traditions of inexorable hostility to the British throne. How absurd, how impudent a thing it is, then, for Great Britain to pretend to dictate to other nations laws in regard to neutrality or anything else. In the day of our adversity the neutrality laws were good enough for her, and now in this critical period of her own existence they are good enough for us, and ought to be for the rest of the world.

The Fenian Movement and English Inconsistency.

The latest news from England and from Canada shows that a terrible state of alarm exists both in the mother country and her American provinces on the Fenian question. There may be some reason for this alarm in view of the fact that the British government has been compelled to declare Ireland in a state of revolution, and that the provincial government in Canada has suddenly ordered out ten thousand militia to protect that colony from an anticipated attack of the Fenians. To whatever danger the British empire at home and abroad may be exposed is a matter which concerns its rulers, and no one else. If they have permitted a condition of affairs in Ireland to reach a point which makes insurrection a fixed fact, that is their own affair. When we were at war with our rebellious States, England was on the side of the enemy; but we fought our own battle successfully, not only against the South, but against its ally—England. It would appear, from certain indications in the British press, that our government is likely to be asked to interfere in suppressing Fenianism in America. We might suppose that a sense of decent consistency would prevent the government of England from making any such requisition, and we opine that if any proposition of this kind should be made it will be regarded, and very justly, as the most impudent and shameless one that ever emanated from any government, considering the position that England assumed towards this country during the rebellion.

Two months have not elapsed since some of the most prominent men in England, even members of the government, were contributors to the Confederate loan, the sinews of war to be employed against our nationality. Mr. Laird, occupying a position in the House of Commons, was then daily addressing the representative body of the English people and at the same time building privateers to prey upon American commerce. Earl Russell grasped at the first opportunity to recognize belligerent rights in a rebellious section of this country, and thus threw the whole weight of his government against us. Nothing which the most unfriendly nation could desire was left undone by Great Britain to support rebellion in the United States, and destroy our government, and yet we are told that an impudent demand is about to be made upon our government now to obstruct a movement of the Irish people to accomplish an object in a portion of the British Empire which the government of Great Britain lent all its power, covertly and openly, to assist when similar plans were on foot in this country. And while the analogy between the two cases is very strong in some points, how widely different it is in others. Do we see any prominent Americans taking part in this Fenian movement? Are any of our leading men purchasers of the bonds of the contemplated Irish republic? Are our members of Congress among the foremost to lend their aid to the movement? Is any member of our government implicated in it, as the members of the British government and Parliament, and the men representing the largest commercial interests in Great Britain, were found on the side of the Southern Confederacy? Not at all. So far the Fenian movement is confined to the Irish portion of our population, who have adopted this country as their home, with a view to the amelioration of Ireland. Whether their aims are crowned with success, or overwhelmed with failure, they are undertaken at their own risk. Whether they strike in Ireland or make a diversion in Canada, the danger and the risk are with themselves. If England is alarmed and Canada is excited with fear, is that any reason why we should interfere to soothe their distressed feelings? Most of the men engaged in the Fenian movement fought under the flag of this country against the rebellious South and its English ally. If they are disposed to confront the power of England now upon another field, that is their own business, and not ours. When they commit an overt act involving the neutrality of the government; when they send privateers to sea, as England sent the Shenandoah to destroy our helpless whalers, it will be time enough for our government to interfere, and we are certain that it will not leave itself open to any objection as to the strict observance of neutrality. But to ask us to become a detective police in this matter of Irish discontent and English misrule, is a piece of impudence which, considering all the circumstances connected with the policy that England pursued towards this country of late ought to be denounced.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Convention—The President's Veto, &c.

GALVESTON, March 6, 1866.
An effort was made in the Texas State Convention to-day to have representation in the Legislature on the number of free persons in the State, but it failed.

The Committee on Legislative Department expressed unqualified opposition to negro suffrage.

Provision was made for the election of State officers as soon as practicable.

The Finance Committee reported a sweeping ordinance, declaring all debts contracted by the State in the late war null and void, and forbidding the Legislature to assume the payment thereof.

Dr. Geary made a minority report favoring unlimited suffrage.

An ordinance was passed, making five years' residence in the State a necessary qualification for legislators.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has aroused the contemplated emigration of a large number of Texans to foreign countries.

Freedmen's affairs in Texas are progressing favorably. Goods at Houston are selling at twenty-five per cent below invoice prices.

The report of the abrogation of the decree making Matamoros a free port was erroneous. The decree makes duties payable at Matamoros instead of the interior.

NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.

Rumors That Gen. Steedman is to Succeed Canby—Recruiting for the Mexican Liberal Army, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1866.
It is rumored that General Steedman will succeed General Canby in command here.

Recruiting for the liberal army in Mexico is going on here.

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation ordering municipal elections in the State on the 12th inst.

Mr. Carr, of Belize, Honduras, is here to endeavor to open regular steam communication between that port and New Orleans. Governor Austin, in his address to the Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking.

On the 12th inst. daily passenger trains will commence running on the Jackson Railroad, making close connections with the roads above. It spread with great force.

President Washburn notifies the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad that one-half of their accrued dues must be paid by the 15th of April and the balance by the 15th of June next, or they will be forever barred.

General Longstreet has been elected President of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company just established.

General Dick Taylor has leased from the State the new canal connecting the upper and lower Mississippi with Lake Pontchartrain for \$750,000, payable in annual installments.

General W. P. Brannan, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, has arrived here.

General Scott is still here, and not at Pensacola, as reported.

The Inshore Fishing Grounds of New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., March 8, 1866.

The Lieutenant Governor of this province has issued a proclamation warning American fishermen off from the inshore fishing grounds after the 15th inst.

Alleged Defaulter.

ROCHESTER, March 6, 1866.

Oscar T. Burns, of Albany, is reported as a defaulter to the amount of more than two hundred thousand dollars. He was largely engaged in speculation in real estate, oil stocks, &c. A large number of banks are largely involved by the transaction.

The Ball Season.—In our article alluding to the various balls of the season, which was published in the Herald of Sunday, we inadvertently stated that fifteen thousand persons had attended the different balls given at the Germania Assembly Rooms this winter. It should have been put down at a little over sixty thousand.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL LIVING IN NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON.

A few years ago the old American hotel system of the *table d'hôte* was general, and we might say almost universal, in this metropolis. It is still so in the provincial cities and towns. But there has been a great change. The refined, educated and wealthy classes, both visitors and residents in the city, who do not wish to keep house, now prefer the restaurant plan. Some good hotels in the old style still flourish, it is true; but the new are fast superseding them. We think this shows better taste. The only objection we know of to it—and that naturally would come from the ladies—is, that this excellent way of living is calculated to make bachelors contented with a life of single blessedness. However, this need not be, for our restaurant-hotelers are as comfortable for families as for single persons. The old system of hotel living has a good deal of the mess-table character in it. The hungry expectant guests stand watching the opening of the dining room and signal for operations, then rush in eagerly and gobble up their dinner hastily. There is always the same everlasting bill of fare, except that for the sake of variety the order of the dishes named is changed sometimes. Every dish has a taste of every other, as if they had acquired an affinity by standing long and through proximity to each other in the kitchen. They certainly all smell alike. Then, the noise among the waiters and the clatter on the table, the crowded and mixed condition of things on the table, and the jammed condition in which one has to sit, with scarcely room to stir the arms, are features of the *table d'hôte* not at all comfortable. We admit that to some of our best hotels on this plan these remarks are not so applicable; but the general character is the same everywhere. We say nothing about the enormous charges of five dollars or more a day for a little crib on the sixth story; we refer only to the matter of eating.

Compare this with the system that has been coming into fashion for the last few years, and that has now become quite fashionable—the elegant restaurant mode of living—and the superior taste and advantages of the latter will be admitted at once. Take, for example, the Brevoort House, Delmonico's, the Maison Dorée, Hoffman House, Albemarle, and others that might be named, and where in the world can one live better or more elegantly? We have the best market, and one in which everything can be obtained; the richest wines can be procured here, and the very first French cooks are to be found at the places referred to. A gentleman or family may live at whatever rate their taste and purse prescribe. A person can live as cheaply or perhaps for less than under the old system, if his tastes be moderate, and more comfortably. Or he can live as extravagantly as he may please. Then what charming places they are for a dinner party, or for a *petit souper* after leaving the places of amusement. New York, which is making such strides in everything as a great metropolitan city, now combines the best features of hotel and restaurant life in Paris and London. The heavy, solemn, and what we would call the strong appetite system of London does not prevail here, while we use as many of the elements of good living as the English. We have the lightness, elegance, charm and finished cooking of the best restaurants in Paris, with more substance, more liberality, and less that is mean, trifling or merely fanciful. In fact we combine the best features of hotel-restaurant living of the two great cities of Europe, without adopting their worst. There is no place in the world where a person or family can live better or more elegantly than in New York.

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An ordinance was passed, making five years' residence in the State a necessary qualification for legislators.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has aroused the contemplated emigration of a large number of Texans to foreign countries.

Freedmen's affairs in Texas are progressing favorably. Goods at Houston are selling at twenty-five per cent below invoice prices.

The report of the abrogation of the decree making Matamoros a free port was erroneous. The decree makes duties payable at Matamoros instead of the interior.

NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.

Rumors That Gen. Steedman is to Succeed Canby—Recruiting for the Mexican Liberal Army, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1866.
It is rumored that General Steedman will succeed General Canby in command here.

Recruiting for the liberal army in Mexico is going on here.

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation ordering municipal elections in the State on the 12th inst.

Mr. Carr, of Belize, Honduras, is here to endeavor to open regular steam communication between that port and New Orleans. Governor Austin, in his address to the Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking.

On the 12th inst. daily passenger trains will commence running on the Jackson Railroad, making close connections with the roads above. It spread with great force.

President Washburn notifies the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad that one-half of their accrued dues must be paid by the 15th of April and the balance by the 15th of June next,